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AQUARIUM—2:15 and 8:15—Entertainment,
MADISON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert,
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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

Pny always DAVIS COLLAMORE & Co., No. 921 Broadway, orner 21st-st MINTONS-Game, Fish and Dessert Sets. DRISSEN Figures, Venetian Glass. BENNETT Falence, Porcelain Lamps. All at our POPULAR PRICES.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Report by P. O. order or in reg stered letter.

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New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York—No. 1.238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 842 Sixth-ave., bet. Forty-seventh and Forty-sighth-sts.; No. 308 West Iwenty-third-st., cor., Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square; No. 2.386 Fourth-ave. (Harlem.)

Washington—No. 1.322 F-st.

New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Admiral Seymour has announced the dissolution of the combined fleet, === The excitement over the Irish question continues in London; plans are being proposed for its settlement; £3,000 have been subscribed for the defence of Parnell and others. ==== The Brazilian Senate has voted money to increase the navai forces and army supplies.

Domestic .- The Director of the Mint gives details of the amounts of coin and bullion in the country is his annual report. === The contentions in Baltimore over grain storage have been settled. which the Controller, of all the prominent city | we suppose, is one that lets a man off on his the number of domestic articles taxed be reduced. === Pitteen of the forty-five collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Company have stopped operations for the month. —— The annual report of the Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service was made public, ____ A bagging factory at Spring Valley, Ohio, was burned Thursday; loss \$30,000 The secretary of a relief tund at St. Louis has lost in speculation \$5,000 of the funds intrusted to

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Indictments were found yesterday nguinst Joseph Hart, C. A. Byrne, Kenward Philp, and Louis F. Post for criminal libel in the matter of the forged Morey letter plot; S. S. Morey was indicted for perjury. === The mulatto Leighton was found guilty of murder in the first degree. — The Ex-ecutive Committee of Irving Hall adopted a plan of reorganization, - Controller Kelly testified before the Senate Committee on Cities. Interesting testimony in regard to treatment of the insane was given before the Committee on Asylums. The pelice were informed that Andrew J. Gillen was under arrest in Florida after trying to shoot himself, === Four overdue steamships arrived Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.54 cents. Stocks opened weak and lower, but afterward recovered and closed

strong at material advances. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 39°; lowest 31°; average, 3378°.

As a Controller John Kelly is universally believed to be an honest man. As a municipal reformer-taking yesterday's testimony as a criterion-he strikes the impartial observer as being torpid, not to say comatose.

Controller Kelly assured the Senate Committee, yesterday, that the office of Corporation Attorney ought not to be abolished. Mr. John H. Strahan, who has often appeared in Albany on behalf of Mr. Kelly, sold the same Committee, the other day, in the course of what was by far the most interesting and useful testimony yet given, that the office could be abolished and its work done by "a single "clerk" in the Corporation Counsel's office. There seems to be a difference of opinion here between lawyer and client.

Judge Lawrence yesterday set aside a divorce which is, it is to be hoped, of a povel character. The husband and wife mutually agreed that, as they were not happy in their relations, they would sever them. The amount of alimony was discussed between them while they were still hving together, and the agreement made that the husband should pay the counsel fees besides. These amicable quarrellers continued to enjoy one another's society for nearly a month after the summons and complaint had been served in the suit for divores. No defence was made, and the unsuspecting Court, deceived by what Judge Lawrence stigmatizes as "a flagrant "imposition," granted the application. The guilty persons suffer the most appropriate punishment-the decree of the Court makes them man and wife again.

A joint indigitaent was found yesterday

is announced, will probably be found by the fact that news of the Grand Jury's before it was announced to the Court. These men are entitled, of course, like other men charged with crime, to a reserve of public judgment until they shall have been tried. The public will see with satisfaction that the process of ascertaining judicially who the case is as plain as the rule of three. When the facts have been established, men of all parties will rejoice that the guilty men, if such are found, are to expiate within prison walls their despicable crime against character.

The President's Message has been com pleted, and an abstract of its leading points is given in our Washington dispatches. The document will be, in a certain sense, a review of Mr. Hayes's Administration. It will set forth the progress of Civil Service Reform, as the President regards it, and will naturally dwell upon the success of refunding, the maintenance of specie payments, the controverse concerning the election laws, etc. The proposal to issue three per cent and three and a half per cent bonds for refunding purposes is approved. It is said the President will take this occasion to state his views upon a single Presidential term, and also upon the necessity for National aid to education, especially in the South-a favorite theme with Mr. Hayes. Strong ground will be taken upon polygamy, so strong that the Message is expected to recommend the disfranchisement of persons practising polygamy. The increased efficiency of the Consular service will be recognized. It is thought that there may be a statement of the present condition of the New-York Custom House as compared with that before the changes in heads were made. There will be an important statement of the altered position of the British Government in the matter of the Fisheries Treaty; also recommendations respecting subsidies and the necessity of relieving the overworked Courts. Altogether the Message will not lack topics of interest.

Mr. Kelly did not appear to advantage yesterday before the Senate Committee. The most hardened Tammany office-holder, it would be supposed, would not contend that our municipal government is a perfect one, and Mr. Kelly is in a central position, where the defects of the system must be clear to him. But the whole tone of his talk was that of a witness subpænaed for the defence. He would scarcely admit that anything in the city government could be reformed, and whenever he chose he fell back upon the convenient "I don't know," He began by excusing the extravagant salaries paid to the Aldermen, in view of "the large amount of labor and election ex-"penses." The remark about the "large 'amount of labor" will cause some quiet laughter in the City Hall. The remark upon 'election expenses" will surprise many who have supposed Mr. Kelly to be a more intelligent man than the average of his followers. We are accustomed to hear stuff of this sort from Purroy and Spinola, who are not ashamed to say that an officer's salary ought to bear a direct relation to garded as above the grade of these men. The financial officer of the city. The sum total of ignorance which Mr. Kelly willingly confessed the administration of the Mayor's office; declared that it was impossible for the Board of Apportionment to know the workings of dethe impression that he is anxious to prevent retreuchment.

RAILROADS AND STATE LEGISLATION. It is not unlikely that Judge Black's latest manifesto is intended to prepare the way for a new movement of the Democratic forces. He is widely recognized as a leader in that party. His opinions as to the rights and duties of railway corporations are not such as one would naturally expect from a man noted for his attachment to old Democratic theories of government. In their expression at this time, there seems to be some trace of a desire to prepare for political rather than legal proceedings. The Democratic party is anxiously hunting for a "new issue," just now, having become convinced that it cannot succeed so nent continue to control the action of voters. In order to recruit the Democratic party, many of its leaders think, it must take some position that will enable it to command the confidence and aid of the Greenback voters, several Northern States. But one of their strongest feelings is hostility to corporations. By opening fire on the railroad corporations, the party may hope to secure enough support from the Grangers and the Greenback voters to give it a new chance of success.

This is only a modification of an old idea. After every defeat, recognizing the fact that it has been beaten largely through the opposition of that conservative element which represents invested capital, vested rights and hearty interest in the material progress of the country the Democratic party has looked about for an opportunity to make war on property interests. Beaten in 1864 and 1866, it attempted war upon bondholders, and took up Mr. Pendleton's scheme to pay the bonds in greenbacks. Beaten in 1868, it had chosen a campaign against the tariff as its next strategic movement, but was interrupted by the results of the Liberal Convention. Beaten in 1872, it made alliance with Grangers and inflationists in Western States, but was again pushed from its chosen line of attack by the pressure for "Tilden and Reform." Beaten in 1876, it followed Mr. Thurman in assailing the National banks, and Mr. Wood in assailing the tariff, and General Ewing and others in opposing resumption, but was switched off once more at the last moment by the hurran for Hancock. After each deteat, the Democratic party has said to itself, in the language used years ago by a Democratic Senator: "The money power has beaten us; we can never hope to win until "we make war on the money power, arouse "the masses against it, and break it down." The spirit is that of the reckless demagogue, National service at least it need not fear to who appeals to the lowest communistic feeling

in order to gain votes. Whether so intended or not, a political raid on the radway corporations would appeal record of hard, steady drudgery and the heroic very strongly to the spirit of communism. Even hatred of poor, hard-working, and heavily life. By dint of sheer integrity in its work, against Hart and three other persons con- taxed persons against the bondholder, has and by closely minding its own business, the nected with the Truth newspaper for criminal found it difficult to make them clearly under- service, which was forced to fight its way at

Morey for perjury. Additional indictments, it result from plundering public creditors. But every man who travels or wants to travel on next Grand Jury. A strange incident was the railroads, every man who ships grain or hogs or cattle or cotton, can be influenced in some action reached the inducted editors of Truth degree by the feeling that he might pay less money or get more if the railroads could be compelled to perform services for the public at lower rates. This feeling has proved strong enough, in several of the Western States, to secure the passage of most unjust and oppressive laws, which have been found, guilty parties are has begun. The law of the in every case, injurious to the communities by which they were enacted. So long as the only question was as to the right and power of the State to make reasonable laws for the regulation of transportation, the advantage was with those who advocated legislation. But when it was shown what sort of laws the State was disposed to enact, what powers it possessed for the equal and just enforcement of its laws, and what serious injustice and harm practically resulted from such laws so enforced, then public opinion turned quite sharply. To-day, the main question in the minds of conservative and reasonable men is, not whether the State has powers, but whether

the State ought to abuse its powers. This subject is one upon which it is extremely difficult to legislate with intelligence or strict justice. Perhaps there is no other on which the communistic spirit is more easily aroused, or which is more certain to distort and bias action attempted in the public interest. Any movement by a political party, in regard to the conduct or regulation of railroads, is exceedingly apt to degenerate in the heat and controversy of a campaign into a communistic warfare against just rights of property. Few fair men deny that the railroad system gives to its managers a power which is often grossly abused. The question is whether a proposed exercise of power by the State is not likely to lead to greater abuse. Few deny that, within certain limits, the State may properly and wisely regulate the operations of railway as of other corporations. But whether the State can properly or wisely attempt to regulate them, as Judge Black virtually proposes, with complete indifference to the interests of private property invested, and just as if the railways were in every sense "public high-"ways" and nothing else, is a question for careful consideration.

"CHAMPION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY." Why will our Democratic friends insist on being as funny as they can"? Not content with the solemn burlesque their newspapers are playing on Civil Service Reform, they have just been giving a dinner to Mr. John Kelly as "the champion of religious liberty." It was at Fordham, at the club-rooms known as the Tammany Hall of the annexed district, and was presided over by that eminent law-and-jaw-breaker, Henry D. Purroy, who welcomed Mr. Kelly as "the champion of religious liberty" and "the champion of tree-"dom of conscience." Mr. Parroy is chiefly famous for having upon one occasion, at a Democratic Convention at Nyack, settled somewhat summarily a question of contested seats by crossing rapidly over to a contesting delegate and breaking his jaw. He was then, as now, a henchman of Mr. Kelly's, and was engaged in the work of Mr. Kelly and Tammany Hall. He was no doubt laboring under some excitement at the time, but it did not his election expenses, but Mr. Kelly, who is occur to the spectators that it was religious said to have a private library, has been re- excitement. And yet it must have been. For it seems his admiration for Mr. Kelly is largely remark is far from pleasing in the mouth of the on account of the latter's championship of "re-"ligious liberty" and "freedom of conscience." It is all right of course, but the idea of this is a little surprising. He knew nothing about law-and-jaw-breaker being so devoted to "religious liberty" and "freedom of conscience" seems funny to some people. The same people will be amused at the first toast partments-the thing which it is their busi- he announced, to wit: "A pure Judiciary the ness to know; "did not know" many things "safeguard of the Republic." A pure-Judiciary, Commissioner Raum's report suggests that officials, ought to know. Mr. Keily's talk leaves own recognizance when he has been breaking aws in the interest of "religious liberty" and freedom of conscience."

Mr. Kelly was amusing, too. He told them with great solemnity that "the liberties of "the people are endangered by the class who "accumulate large fortunes without labor," when the fact is notorious and undeniable that minety-line of every hundred of Mr. Kelly's intimate political associates are doing his bidding and giving him dinners like this at Foreham with no other object than to get into public offices, where they can " accumulate "large fortunes without labor." He knew that that was what the men whom he was addressing were after. And they knew as well that he had accumulated considerable of a fortune himself without much labor. Wasn't it funny for him, of all others, long as the questions hitherto made promito be saying to them, of all others, that the thing he had done, and they all wanted to do, was "endangering "the liberties of the people"? And what could be more amusing than his denunciation of the Bar Association for finding out and who appear to hold the balance of power in getting out Gumbleton, and the earnestness with which he said that if some of the members of the Association bad their just deserts they would be in the State Prison? There could be nothing funnier unless it was the complacency with which he accepted the title of champion of religious liberty and freedom of "conscience," on the score of having made an Irish Roman Catholic Mayor, when a large majority of the municipal offices were held by that class already. With people of his own nationality and church holding most of the offices in the city, he puts in one more and cails it a triumph of "religious liberty and

freedom of conscience." We thought these people were funny enough before election when they talked about the Battle of Gettysburg and how they won it, and how Democrats put down the Rebellion. but they grow funnier and funnier every day. Tammany Hall will presently be appointing delegates to the National Social Science Convention, and Baxter Street be sending missionaries to Murray Hill. By the way, we hear nothing lately about the bold, bad Republican repeaters from Vermont who were colonizing here just before election. Mr. Kelly's alarm on that subject excited considerable merriment. Why was it discontinued?

We give to our readers this morning a summary of the report of Superintendent Kimball on the Life-Saving Service for the last fiscal year. Reports from this branch of the Government service are always satisfactory reading. The public is convinced by this time that in this department of the find political corruption, well-paid incompetency or a sequence of fat offices held as sinecures. These reports are the bare deeds of that corps of our soldiers who brave the rank repudiator, though able to rouse the death in order to save, not to take, human libel in the Morey matter, and one against S. S. | stand what practical gain to themselves could first step by step against popular prejudice, his friends firmly believe-two-thirds of the Leonala.

new ranks high in public respect. Both its integrity and its popularity are due to the obstinacy with which Superintendent Kimball urged for years his inexorable rule that no political considerations should interfere with the appointment of any man in the service, whether officer or surfman. He is not, apparently, quite satisfied yet in the matter, and utters the gloomy warning that as soon as party prejudice is allowed to creep into the management the usefulness of the service will suffer rapid decline.

He has, so far as we can see, little other cause for foreboding; he certainly has never submitted to the Nation a more cheering report. The number of casualties was much larger than usual. The year 1879 was the most disastreus of preceding years, the number of casualties then reaching 219. Last year there were 300. Yet, in spite of this increased field of danger, the number of lives lost was smaller than in any preceding year since the extension of the service, reaching only nine, while the lowest number in any other year was twenty-two. The lives endangered in this last year were 1,989, of which 1,980 were rescued. The property endangered in the 300 vessels was valued at \$3,811,708. Of this,

\$2,619,807 were saved. We commend, however, the report in detail to the careful attention of our readers. They should not idly content themselves with the assurance that a good work is being well done if their help is needed to make it better. For example, Superintendent Kimball states that 449 persons were sheltered during last year at the stations, 1,202 days' relief being thus afforded. We pointed out the other day how totally inadequate the supplies at the stations were for such relief, and that voluntary contributions were urgently needed to furnish them. Here is something for our readers to do, and that at once. Again, another session of Congress should not be allowed to pass without the enacement of a bill pensioning the widows and orphans of men who die while on duty in this service. The families of the heroic crew who perished at Point aux Barques are still left to starve by a country which, in its dealings with its servants, is generous rather than just.

A proposal by Superintendent Kimball grows practical business community. It is that as private employers are now able to outbid the Government and take from its employ the best trained surfmen, he should not be restricted to the sum set down as pay for the crew, but be able to draw at discretion on the amount given for the support of the service. Neither is it worth while for us again to draw attention to the thoroughness with which this service has done its work during the last year. Perhaps the public may grow tired of hearing Aristides called the Just. The high purpose of this service difted it long ago above cavil and prejudice. It is impossible to read even its official reports as we would those of other departments; they belong to the region of heroism and high endeavor, not the market-place; these dry lines of figures do not mean dollars, but ships saved out of darkness and the whelming sea; these statistics are not of crops or values of property, but of drowning men, mothers and little children to whom life has been given again. We have no juster cause of National pride than that Americans were able to originate so humane and Christian a work, and to carry it out in all its vast breadth and minute detail with such intelligence and absolute

The better way, upon the whole, is to wait until an official vacancy is pretty well assured before making a public scramble for the place. The Postmaster at Hartford, Conv., baving become insane, was sent to the Retreat, and upon the assumption that he was incurable, candidates for the place rose up, citizeus took sides, newspaper discussions began, and the War of the Roses was about to reopen, when word came from the Retreat that the Postnaster was getting better and there might not b any vacancy after all. It is said that there's nothing in the world the citizens of Hartford enjoy so much as a Post Office fight. When there's no dispute about the Postmaster they manage to make a row about the location of the office. It was a disturbance of the latter sort that turned the hair of Postmaster E. S. Cieveland gray, and so affected his mind that he has not been able to finish a sentence in tifteen years, though he has started on several thousand. They manage to get a great deal of fun out of their Post Office at Hartford. The e tef clerk, who has been in the office through eight or ten Auministrations, writes to the newspapers that he is an Old Line Whig and is not a candidate for Postmaster. Either one of these statements is sufficient to establish his character as a humorist.

The Democracy should blow out the gas and go to

It strikes Barnum that the slogan "Hunt the rascal down" is being overworked. It makes him pervous to hear it shouted so constantly. General Garfi ld's talk sounds as if he were not

going to be anybody's man, and were going to be the country's President. There is not the slightest trace of partisauship in his words, and there is likely to very little of it in his Administration. He can be depended upon to show the country that Republicanism pure and simple is only another name for parriotism.

President Hayes, having received a letter from the inevitable Dalzell, asking if he would permit his name to be used as a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio, answered promptly and decisively: "No! With compliments. R. B. Haves. The "no" was underscored with two. The "no" was underscored with two deep black imes. Dalzell feels as if a veto message had struck

If General Garfield should cause it to be understood that no man who asked him for an office be tween now and the 4th of March would get one, he would be likely to have a more quiet winter.

Show us the man who "imposed upon" Barnum. He would be elected by unanimons consent the sharpest knave of this epoch.

Even the limber-chinned Beck is willing to devote himself strictly to business this winter. He says he shall oppose a holiday recess of Congress for any longer period than a week, believing that the members ought to attend to business, and drink their Christmas and New-Year whiskey in Washington. Beck speaks like a true Bourson. A Republican would have said Christmas turkey instead

A Pennsylvania disciple of Beltzhoover remarks with some asperity that that shy and retiring person has been "vindicated," and that THE TRIBUNE ought to let hum alone. THE TRIBUNK is not responsible for reviving the case. Everything was quiet. Beltzhoover was willing to have it under stood that he did not dare to start a libel suit, and THE TRIBUNE acquiesced in his wish. But The World was not satisfied, and it therefore rushed in with a denial of the genuineness of the fac-simile of Beitzhoover's letter, and plunged wildly into the business of supposing what would happen were beltzhoover to sue for libel. Of course this revived THE IRBUNE'S interest in the case, and it joined forces with The Worla in trying to coax him into Court. This has grieved Beitzhover and his friends, and they blame IRE IRBUNE for keeping the case alive. The World is the culprit, Beitzy. "Hunt the

John Kelly has had a testimonial banquet. Who

The Republican opposition to the Hon. Galusba A. Grow, in the Pennsylvania Senatorial contest, is said to have decided to concentrate upon Governor Hoyt as its candidate. If Mr. Grow has the strength

ture—this concentration has been effected too late to defeat him. Not a word has been heard from David Davis

since election. A man of his weight can't be ex-pected to climb a fence and talk at the same time. Secretary Sherman's strength as a candidate for Senator is said by all authorities to be growing daily. Richard Smith, one of the best political judges in Ohio, says he tinds "public sentiment crystallizing in his favor everywhere in the State."
If he is elected what will The Nation do about it?
Will it insist that President Garfield must snatch
him from the Senate and put him into his Cabinet,
or cise confess that he has surrendered to the
Bosses, with a big, big B?

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

of Music last evening, seems to be as popular as

THE OPERA-AIDA. Verdr's "Aida," which was given at the Academy

ver, for it drew one of the largest angiences of the season. There are, indeed, few operas in the modern Italian repertory that are so well liked. It is less hackneyed than most of Verdi's earlier works and the operas of Billini and Donizetti; thanks partly to its containing no "show" part such as these have which enables an impressario to trust to the efforts of one good singer, and slight the rest of the cast; and thanks, too, to there being in it so few "tunes" adapted to the purposes of the organ-grinder and of the young person addicted to operatic pot-pourris. Its melodies are not to the taste of these last, and managers know that it requires for its effective rendering a good ensemble and expensive stage accessories. Moreover, in Aida," Verdi has avoided the use of the conventional Italian scena and aria, so far as his nature and his training permitted him, and his work shows a striving after the effects of the modern German school, which is not always successful, but which results in something far more acceptable to the present taste than are his earlier works. "Aida" is, besides this, essentially spectacular, and this has come, perhaps unfortunately, to be an important element in the presentation of operas. Half the success of "Mefistofele" with the public arises from its brilliant stage setting, and the same is true, though in a less degree, of "Lohengrin," and, indeed, of all Wagner's operas, for it is one of the canons his prt that it is of scarcely less importance to please the eye in the lyric drama than the ear, and that scenic effects, if not of equal importance with the music and the dramatic action, ire of scarcely less moment. Last night's performance was excellent in most

respects. Mile. Valleria, the Aida, was charming. so evidently out of the exigencies of the times | Her light soprano is hardly strong enough for some that it needs no commendation from us to a of the more dramatic portions of the opera, such as the scene with Radames in the third act, where Campanini's powerful voice and the orchestra occasionally overwhelmed her. But she sings with admirable taste, and her impersonation is graceful and sympathetic. She is continually developing unexpected dramatic power, and her im provement in this respect, which has been very marked during the last year, promises to make her nearer what she was at first-a thoroughly useful artist. One of the pleasantest characteristics of her singing is the perfect refinement of everything that she does, and its entire freedom from anything like commonness or vulgarity. The music of Amneris, really a mezzo-soprano part, is too high for Miss Cary's voice, and though she sings it brilliantly, the continual strain is not pleasant, Campanini is always good as Radames, for the part suits in min every way. Last argut the effect of the "Celeste Aida" was spoiled by the arrival of quantity of late comers, who, however, managed t cuto a good deal more of the first act. Amonaro differs largely from the idea of the part held by Maurel, who created 't here. It is less wild and savage, but there is a line quality of maniness and diguity in Galassa's acting which is, as it seems to us, more in harmony with the character of the captive Ethiopian King, who ought scarcely to behave like a chained wild-cat when led mot the presence of his conqueror. Galassi sang the music maganicently, and his delivery of the scene with Aida in the third act, from the "Su, dunque! sorgete," to the comax, "Der Faraom tu ser in with Aida in the third act, from the "St. dubque sorgete," to the comax, "Der Farnon in ser le seciava," were a vigorous piece of passionate dra mane declamation. The smaller parts of Ramge and Monti. The chorus was well drilled and the orchestra excellent, though sometimes a little noisy. The stage setting was brilliant and the dresses new and handsome

and handsome,
Since spectacular operas are proving so attractive, Since spectacolar operas are proving so attractive, why could not Mr. Maoleson give us Massanet's "It Re di Lahore"? We have had "Ada" and "Melistorele," and there is talk of "Lobengrin." Alassenet's work gives opportunity for even greater scenic display than any of these, there are good parts for all of his principal singers, and the music belongs to a new and interesting second, with which this public is quite unfamiliar. It could hardly facilot being successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Remeny: played in Providence on Thursday night. The Emma Abbott Opera Company has been in Louisville this week.

The poet, Longfellow, has consented to sit for his bust to Mile. Sarah Bernhardt, and this work will exhibited next season in Paris.

Dr. S. M. Laudis, who has survived the Count of Jones, feels it incombent on himself to give Shakespearean impersonations, next week, in Thirty-fourth-

Mr. Woolf's bright play of "Lawn Tennis" proves a genuine attraction at the Bijou Opora House, and rewards public attention by its continual merri-

Mr. Salmi Morse, author of the Passion Play which was to have been produced at Booth's Theatre, will give a public reading of that work at Cooper Institute, on Friday, December 10.

"La Damnation de Faust" is to be given in Boston this winger by Theodore Thomas's orchestra and a chorus which is now rehearsing the work

Persons interested in magical performances have now the opportunity of seeing a clever and pleasant exhibition of the magician's skill at the New-York Aquarium. The name of the entertainer is Baron

Mme. Ambre's opera troupe, which made its first appearance in this country at New-Orleans, is meeting with great success. Mile. Nina Lablache daughter of Mme. Lablache, late of Mr. Mapleson's company, made her debut as Isabella in "Robert Le Diable."

Mme. Constance Howard's first pianoforte recital will occur at Steinway Hall this afternoon. Mme. Howard will be assisted by Miss Emily Winant and Mr. E. S. Lansing.

Mr. Daly's farcical play of "Needles and Pins" is a frolie, as well for the actors as for the public, and, accordingly, it bids fair to keep the stage throughout the holiday season.

The following operas will be given at the Academy next week: Monday, "Marta"; Wednesday, "I Puritami"; Friday, "Rigoletto"; Saturday, "Fanst," There will be an extra night, Tuesday,

Fanst." There will be an extra when "Mefistofele" will be given.

Mr. Palmer, at the Union Square Theatre, is about to revive Mr. Bronson Howard's popular play of The Banker's Daughter." This revival will precede the pr duction of "Diane," Miss Sara Jewett will take a benefit at this theatre on December 7next Tuesday.

PERSONAL.

Mr. A. H. Stephens is on the way to starvation, it must be feared. He has so dire a dyspepsia that the ightest food makes him miserable,

Governor McCiellan has just received a gift of the flint-lock pistol carried by Winfield Scott during the Mexican War. Mayor Nolan, of Albany, the Congressman-elect,

is reported to have acquired \$75,000 in the past fortnight by the rise in grain. The Messrs. Siemens are about to exhibit practically that new wonder, the electric railway. They

have obtained a concession for a suburban line near Berlin. Prince Roland Bonaparte is to remain in the army. and his pretty bride will share his garrison life as far as will be consistent with receiving much company at stated intervals in Paris. The Princess is

greatest Hamlets he had ever seen; that Mr. Irving seemed to have the greatest fire and action, his first two acts being superior to Mr. Booth's; but that the latter's Humlet as a whole, and especially in the third act, was the best he had ever seen.

Mrs. Watson, during the lifetime of her husband, the astronomer, was his devoted and enthusiastic assistant in all his scientific studies and fescarches. She accompanied him to China, and was there of have apparently slighted her has been the cause of unpleasant comments in many journals. It is now explained that Mrs. Watson has a considerable property of her own, and that, being childless, she and her husband had long ago determined to be-queath their worldly goods to scientific objects.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, of The Wheeling Intelligences, received on Tuesday evening testimony of the cordial esteem with which he is regarded in West Virginia. The principal citizens of Wheeling united in ordering a painting of that episode of the Chicago Convention which made Mr. Campbell known to the country. This gift was presented to the editor with many pleasant speeches, in the Wheeling Opera House, and in the presence of a large audience. Mr. Campbell in his address of thanks said that long ago be had discovered that the true secret of indeago be had discovered that the true secret of inde-pendence was to disconnect the paper as far as pos-sible from personal ambitions or schemes, either on the part of its editor or anybody else. He telt that an editor should be satisfied with his own pobusiness, and not make it a means to

GENERAL NOTES.

A Baptist minister in La Crosse, Wis., recently left a Christian pulpit because a Universalist pastor was scated there. His defeuce was: "I don't consider a Universalist a Christian."

The registration of women qualified to vote for a school committee at the Boston municipal clee ion shows that interest in the suffrage question is declining The number this year is 772, a failing off of 217 from the registry of 1879.

Religious conversion is attempted on a wholesale plan by the Russian commanders. The rumor comes from St. Petersburg that General Gantz, who was formerly Governor of Odessa, is about to replace the Governor-General of Kazan, who will snortly be put on his trial for forcibly attempting to convert 700,000 Tartars to the Orthodox faith. Florging seems to have been ex-tensively used as the means of persussion, and belis were hung by his orders in the minarets.

The field work of the Adirondack survey bas been completed for 1880, the last triangulation a tion occupied being Bluebeard Mountain, near Lake Pharaoh. The snow was knee-deep on the mountain, and has covered the peaks since the close of September, very heavy snows having tall en about the middle of October. Verplanck Colvin's party last camped almost on the summit of Bluebeard Mountain at about two thousand five hundred feet above sea level, and with the aid of portuble stoves the tents and observatory on the summit were kept quite comfortable, although extremely cold weather was experienced during the inst weeks. One of the observers noted by a registering tastmometer a temperature of sixteen degrees below zero at Schroon Lake on the night of November 22, and it was probably twenty degrees below in the tent on the What is the poet of The Scranton Republican

sbout that he allows the deeds of Wayne County's Diana be recorded in the plainest of prosef Miss Merrill, it seems, metat eighteen, can row a boat, shoot a gun, or trap a bear as skirfully as any man in the county. A ew days ago she started to row across a pond, carrying ner tifle sitting over her back, when she discovered an object moving in the water, and upon approaching closer found that it was an impasse five-pronged buck. She drew her rifle and fired. As she pulled the trigger the buck made a sunden movement, and the bull, instead of reaching its mark, entered the animal's neek, melting an ugly wound. The buck, enraged at the pain, struck the boat with one of it-forelegs, shattering the frail bark, The boat sank, teaving Miss Merrill in the water with the insuriated animal. However, she was plusky and could swim. She grabbed the buck by the horns and deliberately drawing her nucling shife, she plonged it to to the der's neek, kiling atm aimest instanty. She then swam it shore, about an eight of a mile. When dressed the back weighted over 275 pounds. This is the eighteenth deer Miss Metril, has killed.

Bishop Luttlejohn, of Long Island, began a course of sermons before the University of Cambridge, a fortuight ago, before a large congregation. He based his discourse upon the vinith Psalm, in which he dwelt apon the individualism of modern times as it affects character, morality and religion. He showed how the individualistic tendency of the day worked out, and pointed the lesson and the remedy. After speaking of served that, if he mistook not, American life was only the advance guard of life in Great Britain. Great rellance was placed upon education to prevent the abuses attendant upon individualism; but it was a delusion and a suare to suppose that a parely secular education was equivalent to an education that dea's with the whole man. In America the State had determined that religion was not its business, but that education was. It the not encourage infidel training, nor did at preyent it. In the opinion of many the effect in the next generation would be seen in the rising tide of faithless secularism good; with schools that had no Christ in them a su-plion was created that all would not be sate for another generation; and possibly the withes and binds of suc-ity would not acld in their proper balance may masses who had been taught to know their power without crowing their duty to God. The preacter also dwel-tens the approximation of the preacter also dwel-

PUBLIC OPINION.

We respectfully suggest to President Hayes at until such troe as his message is read to Concress sleep with the document under his pillow.—[Clucia-ti Enquirer (Dem.) No contestant should be admitted to the

next Coogress simply because he is a Recublican, should any one be kept out who offers ununstall proof of his right to a seat. -[D-treat Post and Trib Every man in the South who will truckle a

little to the victo lous party may be sure that he will be termed by it "liberal-minded and independent,"—[Mo-bile Register (Dem.) The belief that the old Bourbon leaders are

hopeless fedures as noll lead leaders has taken a strong hold on all classes in the South who do not grope in the shadows of the past.—(Memphis Avalanche (Ind. Dem.)

A STATE THAT HONESTLY BELONGED TO HIM.

From The Kingston Freeman (Esp.)

General Hancock should not be allowed to lose the companion of the Georgia vote, as that is an undoubted Democratic State. Had the irregularity by which he is likely to be destrived of its eleven votes occurred in Louisiana, Fierda or South Carolina, the hand of Providence might have been recognized in it, and its justice would have been admitted. But Hancock estriced Georgia and is emitted to a "full vote, free ballet and fair count" from that State.

THE POPULAR CHOICE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE POPULAR CHOICE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From The Lancaster New Era (Ind. Rep.)

There can be no doubt, if the Senator could be thosen by a popular vote, ex-Speaker Grow would away? from any other candidate that can be named. The Representatives who will meet in Harrisburg we hope will be ar this fact in mind. If they lead their aid in supplanting Mr. Grow by someone else, they will be flying directly in the face of the well-known wishes of a majority of their constituents. The vace of the people has been heard in so many ways during the just year that it cannot be mistaken. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Grow's services to his party in this State, united to his eminent abilities, cannot be overlooked.

HUNT THE RAS AL DOWN.

From The New-Orleans Democrat (Dem.)

Of course the public are aware that The Democrat was promittent in giving chromation to the Garili-14 letter. The matter came to us on the authority of the National Democratic Executive Committee. Chearly, if Mr. Garili-14 letter. The matter came to us on the authority of the National Democratic Executive Committee. Chearly, if Mr. Garili-14 letter was expensed with the series of the decument the creemstance would have been to his discredit, and the weapon was a perfectly legitimate one to use against him in a campaign. At this distance it was simply impossible for us to know whether the letter was emitted. We could only rely upon others to make thorough inquiry and roach correct candinsons. Coming as it did, therefore, with the sanction of the National Committee, it appealed directly to our confidence, and, having assured ourselves as to the question of the Justified in giving the matter the pioninence we alterward accorded it. It is scarcely necessory to say that if we has known or even had grounds for suspecting fraud or forgory in this matter, we should have denounced the unnertaking at the outset. It was impossible for us, however, to question the credentials with which the letter came to our hands, and under the circumstances we cannot feel that we deserve any other verticution. We make no apologies, indules in no reproaches or criminations. Exough to say that the Garfield letter has turned out to be an imposture, and that the Democrat heartly regrets having been violating to the processor of the chartily regrets having been violating by the processor of the cartilly regrets having been violating by it. HUNT THE RASUAL DOWN.

A WESTERN VIEW OF MR. CHITTENDEN'S DEFEAT.

From The Chappeness Pails (Wis.) Herald.

The Hou. S. B. Chittenden's defeat for rewith professional skill.

Governor-elect T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, has just been formally contentained by the City of Frankfort, Ky., the place whence he departed twenty-five years ago in search of money and fame. Three brothers of Mr. Crittenden, all men of note, were among the guests.

Signor Salvini is quoted as saying at a Philadelphia diunar that Mr. Roath and Mr. Itving were the Chitenden's for its retraction, and so both benefits of the Chitenden's prompt offer of \$5,000 reward for the ferger of the Chinese eleter undoubteely spoined the divergent and the compares it to the unimportant loss of a limb in a general victory, will be generally in the campaign, struck party. Mr. Chitenden, early in the campaign, seried the acquisition of the campaign. Secretary Sherman, in his Brookly in the campaign. Secretary Sherman, in his Brookly in the campaign. Secretary Sherman, in his Brookly in the campaign secretary sherman, in his special, pair is warm compliment to that city for the inspect, pair is prompt offer of \$5,000 reward for the ferger of the Chinese eleter undoubteely spoined the disreputation.